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09/735,058	12/12/2000	Janet A. Barnett	13361	4588

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EXAMINER
VIG, NARESH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3629	

DATE MAILED: 10/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>4</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 June 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This is in reference to response received on 14 June 2004 to the office action

mailed on 19 March 2004. There are 22 claims, claims 1 – 22 pending for examination.

Response to Arguments

In response to applicant's argument that the claim for foreign priority and the

receipt of the priority document have not been acknowledged. Applicant has not claimed

foreign priority benefits under Title 36, Section 119(a)-(d), or, benefits under 35 USC

Section 119(e) and Section 120.

In response to applicant's argument that among the problems recognized and

solved by Applicant's claimed invention is that in an eCommerce application providing

services to a user over the Internet, a service that becomes available is not always

instantly accessible to the user. PineappleSoft teaches the concept of Jini is

spontaneous networking, if you plug a Jini-enabled PDA in a Jini-enabled hotel network,

the PDA will immediately gain access to internet [page 1].

In response to applicant's argument that according to an aspect of Applicant's claimed invention, when a web server is in communication with the user's processor over the Internet and the eCommerce service provider, a new service made available by the eCommerce service provider is instantaneously accessible to the user even, for example, without reloading a web page to the user's processor. The references cited do not disclose or suggest these features. Applicant argument is for a limitation not claimed by the applicant.

In response to applicant's argument that PineappleSoft does not disclose a web server on the Internet in communication with the user and the eCommerce services provided by the eCommerce service provider, as inter alia, required by independent claim 1. PineappleSoft teaches the concept of Jini is spontaneous networking, if you plug a Jini-enabled PDA in a Jini-enabled hotel network, the PDA will immediately offer you hotel services such as ordering dinner, booking your next trip etc. [page 1]. Official notice it taken that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that when a user uses a PDA for communication, it is communicating with a remote device (server) over a network. It is a design choice to decide what protocol to user for communicating with a remote device. For example, IBM used 3270, 5250, QLLC, TCP/IP etc. to connect user devices to remote devices. One of ordinary skill in the art may elect to user TCP/IP protocol to use the readily available Wide Area Network like internet for connecting devices to remote servers.

In response to applicant's argument that PineappleSoft overviews aspects of a

version of Jini, and does not disclose or suggest networking in an Internet environment.

In fact, PineappleSoft belongs to the prior art recognized by Applicant's disclosure,

because PineappleSoft does not disclose or suggest networking in an Internet

environment. Official notice it taken that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made that when a user uses a PDA for

communication, it is communicating with a remote device (server) over a network. It is a

design choice to decide what protocol to user for communicating with a remote device.

For example, IBM used 3270, 5250, QLLC, TCP/IP etc. to connect user devices to

remote devices. One of ordinary skill in the art may elect to user TCP/IP protocol to use

the readily available Wide Area Network like internet for connecting devices to remote

servers.

In response to applicant's argument that PineappleSoft is incapable of disclosing

or suggesting a user logged on via the Internet. PineappleSoft in view of Roxen and

IBM teaches this limitation as responded to response to claim 12.

In response to applicant's argument that PineappleSoft does not disclose or

suggest a web server in communication with the user and an eCommerce service

provider as inter alia, required by independent claim 1. Since PineappleSoft does not

disclose or suggest such a web server, PineappleSoft is incapable of disclosing or

suggesting a web server such that a: new service made available by the eCommerce

service provider is instantly accessible, as further required by independent claim 1.

Therefore, PineappleSoft does not disclose or suggest the features recited by

independent claim 1. PineappleSoft teaches the concept of Jini is spontaneous

networking, if you plug a Jini-enabled PDA (user device) in a Jini-enabled hotel network,

the PDA will immediately offer you hotel services such as ordering dinner, booking your

next trip etc. [page 1]. It is obvious that PDA communicates with a hotel server for

ordering dinner.

In response to applicant's argument that Roxen discloses an LDAP (Lightweight

Directory Access Protocol) directory for storing data as a hierarchy of directory entries,

each containing a set of attributes. Thus, Roxen does not remedy the deficiencies of

PineappleSoft as they relate to claim 1. Applicant claims 5, 11 and 21 recite limitation of

using "lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database".

In response to applicant's argument that IBM is incapable of disclosing or

suggesting a web server, such that a new service made available by the eCommerce

service provider is instantly accessible, as further required by independent claim 1.

PineappleSoft teaches limitation of web server has been responded to earlier. Official

notice it taken that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to since jini-enabled devices provides access to hotel

services, user has the access to services made available to the user by the hotel.

Therefore, as the hotel adds new services and made available to hotel guests, hotel

guest will have access to those services. In addition, PineappleSoft teaches plurality of

new services which can be made available to users [page 2].

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the

references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by

combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention

where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the

references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in

the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re*

Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, PineappleSoft

with Roxen and IBM. The Examiner alleges (Office Action, page 4) that motivation for

modifying PineappleSoft in view of Roxen as taught by IBM would have been "to

provide a centralized security registry." Distributed Computing Environment (DCE) as

taught by PineappleSoft in view of Roxen and IBM provides centralized security

services.

In response to applicant's argument that IBM's centralized security teaching

adapted and combined with PineappleSoft would not have achieved Applicant's

invention as claimed in independent claim 1. That is, the Examiner has cited no

teaching in the prior art that would have motivated for combining the references in the

manner proposed to arrive at Applicant's invention as claimed in independent claim 1.

IBM's distributed computer environment combined with PineappleSoft and Roxen would

still not have achieved Applicant's invention, as claimed in claim 1, without undue

experimentation or impermissible hindsight reconstruction using Applicant's own

disclosure. Therefore, claim 5 is patentably distinguishable over the prior art, including

PineappleSoft, Roxen and 1BM. Applicant is arguing a limitation which is not claimed in

claims 1 and 5.

In response to applicant's argument that computationally intensive jobs are

distributed as directed for execution by the LoadBalancer/ComputeServer. The cited

prior art does not disclose a LoadBalancer/ComputeServer as required by independent

claim 8. The Examiner cites IBM, which discloses a DCE (distributed network

computing) application for the network computing environment. However, IBM does not

disclose or suggest a LoadBalancer/ComputeServer. Since IBM does not disclose or

suggest a LoadBalancer/ComputeServer, 113M is incapable of disclosing that

computationally intensive jobs are distributed as directed for execution by the

LoadBalancer/ComputeServer. IBM teaches DCE Cell Directory Services (CDS) a

central repository for information about resources in resources environment. Official

notice it taken that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made that DCE multithread computing environment [page 2]

allows processing of information using plurality of servers and perform multiple tasks

simultaneously.

In response to applicant's argument that Independent claim 12 requires that if a new service is created and started while the user is logged in via the Internet with the web server, the information pertaining to the new services will dynamically appear in the client applet. As discussed, PineappleSoft does not disclose a web server on the Internet in communication with the user and the eCommerce services provided by the eCommerce service provider. PineappleSoft teaches limitation of web server has been responded to earlier. Also, PineappleSoft teaches that information on latest promotions can be received, automatically download information for jini enabled devices (updated product available to user) etc. [page 2].

In response to applicant's argument that Microsoft does not disclose or suggest a LoadBalancer that distributes jobs based on computational intensity. However, Pineapplesoft in view of Roxen and IBM teaches LoadBalancer responded to earlier.

In response to applicant's argument that Hunter does not disclose or suggest LoadBalancer/ComputeServer, and clearly Hunter does not disclose or suggest a LoadBalancer/ComputeServer that distributes jobs based on computationally intensity, as inter alia, claimed in independent claim 8. However, Pineapplesoft in view of Roxen and IBM teaches LoadBalancer responded to earlier.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed
publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1 – 4 and 6 – 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being

unpatentable over PineappleSoft .

Regarding claims 1 and 7, PineappleSoft discloses Jini (a product from Sun

Laboratories) to simplify networking to the point where it is embedded in appliances

(user devices), and it will be useful to business applications as well. Jini enabled

devices will connect to other devices on the network (jini enabled service provider) and

the can communicate [page 1].

PineappleSoft discloses that if you plug a Jini-enabled PDA (user device) in a

Jini-enabled hotel network (web server), the PDA will immediately offer you the hotel

services [page 1].

Regarding claim 2, PineappleSoft discloses Jini-enabled devices services are

comprised of:

Client/server capability (remote event notification, service registration)

Dynamic downloading of software [page 2].

Regarding claim 3, PineappleSoft discloses leasing (variety of payment models)

[page 2].

Regarding claim 4, PineappleSoft discloses Client/server and java capability

(exchange of applet between user and web server) [page 2, 3].

Regarding claim 6, PineappleSoft discloses leasing (sale of software products)

[page 1].

Regarding claim 7, PineappleSoft discloses Jini based system [page 1].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5, 8, 9, 11 – 13, 15 – 17 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over PineappleSoft in view of Roxen.com hereinafter known as

Roxen and further in view of IBM Corporation hereinafter known as IBM.

Regarding claim 5, PineappleSoft does not discloses LDAP. However, Roxen

discloses LDAP to be used for storing data [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

PineappleSoft as taught by Roxen and use LDAP to store data to be able to search the

directory for entries with a particular set of attributes. PineappleSoft in view of Roxen

does not disclose to have security (user information is compared to user information

stored in LDAP database). However, IBM discloses to have Security Services [page 1].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify PineappleSoft in view of Roxen as taught by IBM to

provide centralized security registry.

Regarding claim 8, PineappleSoft discloses availability of services via web server [page 1]. PineappleSoft does not disclose maintaining database. However, Roxen discloses LDAP (database) to be used for storing data [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft as taught by Roxen and use LDAP to store data to be able to search the directory for entries with a particular set of attributes. PineappleSoft in view of Roxen does not disclose to have security server (user authentication). However, IBM discloses to have Security Services [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft in view of Roxen as taught by IBM to provide centralized security registry.

PineappleSoft in view of Roxen does not disclose logging in a user. However, IBM discloses Logging in a user [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft in view of Roxen as taught by IBM to secure the system for unauthorized use.

Regarding claim 9, PineappleSoft does not disclose LDAP. However, Roxen discloses LDAP (database) to be used for storing data [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft as taught by Roxen and use LDAP to store data to be able to search the directory for entries with a particular set of attributes.

Regarding claim 11, PineappleSoft does not discloses LDAP. However, Roxen

discloses LDAP to be used for storing data [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

PineappleSoft as taught by Roxen and use LDAP to store data to be able to search the

directory for entries with a particular set of attributes.

Regarding claim 12, PineappleSoft discloses Jini (a product from Sun

Laboratories) to simplify networking to the point where it is embedded in appliances

(user devices), and it will be useful to business applications as well. Jini enabled

devices will connect to other devices on the network (jini enabled service provider) and

the can communicate [page 1].

PineappleSoft does not disclose maintaining database. However, Roxen

discloses LDAP to be used for storing data (maintaining database) [page 1]. Therefore,

it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify PineappleSoft as taught by Roxen and maintain database to store

data to be able to search the directory for entries with a particular set of attributes.

PineappleSoft in view of Roxen does not disclose to have logging a user and

security (authentication of a user). However, IBM discloses to have Security Services

[page 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft in view of Roxen as taught by

IBM to prevent system from unauthorized users, provide centralized security registry

etc.

PineappleSoft discloses that if you plug a Jini-enabled PDA (user device) in a

Jini-enabled hotel network (web server), the PDA will immediately offer you the hotel

services [page 1], receive information on latest promotions, automatically download

information for jini enabled devices (updated product available to user) [page 2] etc.

Official notice it taken that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time the invention was made that when a user uses a PDA for communication, it

is communicating with a remote device (server) over a network. It is a design choice to

decide what protocol to user for communicating with a remote device. For example, IBM

used 3270, 5250, QLLC, TCP/IP etc. to connect user devices to remote devices. One of

ordinary skill in the art may elect to user TCP/IP protocol to use the readily available

Wide Area Network like internet for connecting devices to remote servers.

Regarding claim 13, PineappleSoft does not disclose maintaining database

(information stored in database). However, Roxen discloses LDAP to be used for

storing data (maintaining database) [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

PineappleSoft as taught by Roxen and maintain database to store data to be able to

search the directory for entries with a particular set of attributes.

Regarding claim 15, PineappleSoft discloses Remote Service [page 2].

Regarding claim 16, PineappleSoft discloses RMI [page 5].

Regarding claim 17, PineappleSoft in view of Roxen does not disclose

distributing jobs across various servers. Official notice it taken that it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use

Distributed Computing Environment also known as DCE (commercially available at the

time of invention) which discloses distributing jobs across various servers. IBM

discloses DCE for AIX which allows user to program applications using Remote

Procedure Call (RPC) and DCE Threads Compatibility which allows to perform many

tasks simultaneously. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft in view Roxen as

taught by IBM to take advantage of Distributed Computing Environment Technology and

perform multiple tasks simultaneously.

Regarding claim 21, PineappleSoft does not discloses LDAP. However, Roxen discloses LDAP to be used for storing data [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft as taught by Roxen and use LDAP to store data to be able to search the directory for entries with a particular set of attributes.

Claims 10 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over PineappleSoft in view of Roxen.com hereinafter known as Roxen and further in view of IBM Corporation hereinafter known as IBM and Microsoft Corporation hereinafter known as Microsoft.

Regarding claim 10, PineappleSoft in view of Roxen does not disclose load balancing. However, Microsoft discloses Load Balancing in Windows 2000 Advanced Server operating systems for mission critical applications to run 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft in view of Roxen and IBM as taught by Microsoft to have scalability and high availability.

Regarding claim 14, PineappleSoft in view of Roxen does not disclose

dynamically relocating code. However, Microsoft discloses to have repartitioning

capability and adding of additional servers to the cluster. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

PineappleSoft in view of Roxen as taught by Microsoft to provide continuous service to

users.

Claims 8 – 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

PineappleSoft in view of Roxen.com hereinafter known as Roxen and further in view of

IBM Corporation hereinafter known as IBM, Microsoft Corporation hereinafter known as

Microsoft and What's New In Java Servlet API 2.2 an article by Jason Hunter

hereinafter known as Hunter.

Regarding claim 18, PineappleSoft in view of Roxen and IBM does not disclose

providing a servelet at the web server to read an executable object that is passed there

through. However, PineappleSoft discloses Java. Hunter discloses that Java Servlet

API is now a required API of the Java 2 Platform. Therefore, it would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

PineappleSoft in view of Roxen and IBM as taught by Hunter to be able to use Java.

Regarding claims 19 – 20, PineappleSoft in view of Roxen, IBM and Hunter

disclose DCE CDS (repository for information about resources in the distributed system

e.g. executable object). PineappleSoft in view on Roxen and IBM does not discloses

Load Balancing. However, Microsoft discloses Load Balancing in Windows 2000

Advanced Server operating systems for mission critical applications to run 24 hours a

day, seven days a week. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft in view of Roxen,

IBM and Hunter as taught by Microsoft to be able to provide scalability and high

availability.

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

PineappleSoft in view of Roxen.com hereinafter known as Roxen and further in view of

IBM Corporation hereinafter known as IBM and What's New In Java Servlet API 2.2 an

article by Jason Hunter hereinafter known as Hunter.

Regarding claim 22, PineappleSoft discloses Jini (a product from Sun

Laboratories, computer program available on a computer readable medium) to simplify

networking to the point where it is embedded in appliances (user devices), and it will be

useful to business applications as well. Jini enabled devices will connect to other

devices on the network (jini enabled service provider) and they can communicate with each other [page 1].

PineappleSoft does not disclose maintaining database. However, Roxen discloses LDAP to be used for storing data (maintaining database) [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft as taught by Roxen and maintain database to store data to be able to search the directory for entries with a particular set of attributes.

PineappleSoft in view of Roxen does not disclose to have logging a user and security (authentication of a user). However, IBM discloses to have Security Services [page 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft in view of Roxen as taught by IBM to prevent system from unauthorized users, provide centralized security registry etc.

PineappleSoft discloses that if you plug a Jini-enabled PDA (user device) in a Jini-enabled hotel network (web server), the PDA will immediately offer you the hotel services [page 1], receive information on latest promotions, automatically download information for jini enabled devices (updated product available to user) [page 2] etc. Official notice it taken that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that when a user uses a PDA for communication, it is communicating with a remote device (server) over a network. It is a design choice to decide what protocol to user for communicating with a remote device. For example, IBM used 3270, 5250, QLLC, TCP/IP etc. to connect user devices to remote devices. One of

ordinary skill in the art may elect to user TCP/IP protocol to use the readily available

Wide Area Network like internet for connecting devices to remote servers.

PineappleSoft in view of Roxen and IBM does not disclose providing a servlet at

the web server to read an executable object that is passed there through. However,

PineappleSoft discloses Java. Hunter discloses that Java Servlet API is now a required

API of the Java 2 Platform. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify PineappleSoft in view of

Roxen and IBM as taught by Hunter to be able to use Java.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 CRF '1.111 (c) to consider the

references fully when responding to this office action.

1. VM/ESA Open Edition DCE Introduction and Implementation Book

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within
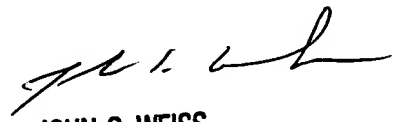
TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Naresh Vig whose telephone number is 703.305.3372. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30 - 5:00 (Alt Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on 703.308.2702. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Naresh Vig
September 29, 2004

JOHN G. WEISS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600